

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

press the night work of women from the first law made in England in 1842 up to 1903, and gives a tabulated statement of laws in different countries (p. xvi). He concludes that it has a bad effect upon industry as well as upon individuals and the family, and that all countries are making efforts to suppress it, especially in the last decade.

CAROLINE M. HILL.

Les industries insalubres. Published by the International Association for Legal Protection of Workingmen. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1903. 8vo, pp. lx + 438.

This is a collection of reports on the precautions taken in certain unsanitary industries, particularly in the manufactures of matches and lead colors. There are three groups of such industries: (I) those in which the effect is toxic or infectious; (2) those in which there is much dust or noxious vapor; (3) those in which there is great liability to accidents or explosions. The International Labor Bureau has sent out questionnaires to factory inspectors as to the number of hours in the working day, hours of rest, approximate number of workingmen and their ages, methods of heat, light, and ventilation, cubic feet of air per workman, precautions in case of accident, measures to protect against danger from vapor, gas, dust, explosions, etc. The reports are answers to some or all of these questions.

C. M. H.

Bibliographie der Finanzwissenschaft. Bearbeitet und herausgegeben von Josef Stammhammer. Jena: Gustav Fischer, 1903. 8vo, pp. vi + 416.

In his bibliography of public finance, Herr Stammhammer has grouped titles under general subjects, by countries, chronologically. For example, the titles relating to the United States are cited under some thirty-five or forty headings; those relating to Germany and England, under seventy odd headings each; France, 138; and so of other countries, states, and cities. The material relating to any given country is thus widely distributed according to subject-matter, but may be easily assembled through the index, where subjects are grouped by countries and minor geographical divisions. In any but a German publication one might have expected to find page references introduced into this index as an obvious, if unlogical, labor-saving device; this, however, is an inessential matter. Page references are